

ing. They're both developing considerable energy, and it is likely that they will prove destructive while moving toward the Atlantic coast. The depression that was over the Gulf of St. Lawrence has passed away to the eastward, and it is followed by a small area of high barometer that extends over the lower lake regions, the Middle Atlantic and New England States. Rain has fallen throughout all the territory east of the Rocky Mountains, except in the Middle Atlantic and lower lake districts, where the weather was fine. The temperature has fallen in the Northwest and central valleys, remained stationary in the lake regions and rose elsewhere. The winds have been brisk in the Northwest and on the Gulf coast and fresh in the other districts. The weather over the British Islands is fine. The weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be cooler and partly cloudy, with rain toward night. Tomorrow will be cloudy and cool, with rain and possibly increasing winds.

mile of new territory which is of any real value; which brought us Louisiana and the vast region west of the Mississippi, brought us Florida, brought us Texas, brought us California, and established our title to Oregon. Leaving out Alaska, the comparatively worthless acquisition of President Johnson, the democratic party quadrupled the original area of the United States between the inauguration of Jefferson and the close of the administration of Polk. A party which has this record must always hold a great and honored place in our history. Moreover, it was the democratic party that stemmed and beat back the tide of rampant Know Nothingism and kept open the doors of the Republic to emigrants by insuring them equal rights with native citizens. Its position on the currency question might be added to this catalogue of events if it had not been forfeited in recent years, and it is to the credit of the democratic party that it has been the principal champion, in this country, of free commerce and adversary of high protective

The snow storm which has temporarily obstructed General Merritt's communications with his base of supplies at Rawlins, on the Union Pacific Railroad, proves that his resolute advance from Mill Creek to the White River Agency was made just at the nick of time. The hostile Utes, to be sure, have vanished before his march like elves or gnomes, so that the purpose of punishment is unaccomplished, but they are deprived of the pride of holding possession of the agency farm and buildings. This alone is a sufficient justification of any risk General Merritt took in pushing forward through the narrow canyon which it was necessary to traverse in order to reach the scene of the Meeker massacre from that of Thornburgh's fall. Pride counts for a great deal in Indian warfare. Extreme exertion often may be profitably employed and great peril encountered merely to rob an Indian foe of a trophy. But now that the snowy season has set in among the mountains the country must be patient if further achievements by our soldiers are very slow. The business in which they are engaged is very like that of hunting brigands among the Apennines or the fastnesses of the Spanish peninsula; only ten times more difficult, by reason of their ignorance of the topography of the region, while the savages

This is very true, and it is undoubtedly a practical violation of articles 5 and 6 of the treaty of 1868, which confer equal rights on the people of both nations in both countries. Judge Field adds:—"We may not peremptorily abrogate this treaty, because

Although old "Sol" crossed the Equator some time ago on his southern tour of inspection he seems to have returned to "fight it out on that line" with old Boreas, and it is evidently going to take him all the winter to do so. Twice since the beginning of September did the friend of perspiring humanity essay to come down from his northern home only to reach the extreme northwestern portion of our Republic and be compelled to return. We have had the usual "cold wave" coming from the West, but it never reached us.

Why is the English mission kept vacant? Is it possible that the government cannot find a man whom it is willing to intrust with the important diplomatic relations between London and Washington? Is the place kept open for some one? Is Mr. Evarts keeping it for himself? We have no great faith in our system of representation at foreign courts, but the law provides for a certain diplomatic force and for the payment of the Ministers, and while it does so it ought to be acted upon. We ought to have a Minister, unless it is decided by law and public policy not to have one. If the places are to be abolished we shall not object, but while they exist they ought not to be used as baits or as prizes; neither to excite favor nor to reward it. Is the English mission held open now with any such unworthy object?

The Parisian says:—"It is not often that a prince falls under the sharp elick of an auctioneer's hammer. The other day, at the Hôtel Drouot, a prince of the imperial family of Montezuma was sold and bought by the South Kensington Museum, including its envelope, a large crystal box, for 2,575*frs.* This prince was taken prisoner by the Spaniards one day, and the inquisitors wailed him up. The chemical qualities of the materials used prevented him from decaying, and he now looks like a wooden statue."